

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The republican party has great responsibility resting upon it. Another of its great triumphs has come again. It has always been a party of reform. It is the party of reform still. It must start in well with its work. It must be courageous. It must be honest. It is the hope of the nation. It has given the country the best political history the world has ever had. It is the party of unparalleled progress. Since politics began, no story is so thrilling and interesting and instructive as the history of the republican party. When George William Curtis, the chief of the movement, standing before twelve thousand people in the national republican convention of 1854, paid a tribute to the republican party, he said something that should be read in every home in the land, and which is worth reproducing in the Gazette at this victorious period in the party's history. Mr. Curtis said:

"I shall not repeat to you the splendid story of the republican party—a story that we never tire of telling, and that our children will never tire of hearing—a story which is written upon the hearts of all American citizens, because it recounts greater services for liberty, for the country, for mankind, than those of any party in any other nation and at any other time. What is the secret of this unparalleled history? It is simply that the republican party has always been the party of the best instincts, of the highest desires of the American people. [Cheers.] This is its special glory. It has represented the American instincts of nationality, American patriotism, and Christian devotion to liberty."

"These words are as true now as they were when Mr. Curtis spoke them four years ago. But more than this eulogy from Mr. Curtis, the republican party has a story of magnanimity to tell, the parallel of which history does not furnish an example. 'No organization of men, whether religious or political, has a more lustrous record than the republican party. Other parties have blessed their friends; the republican party alone has showered benefactions on its foes.' It should have heaped the trophies of the country, but instead it gave them the rights of American citizenship. 'For once only on this planet the lowest teachings of Christianity were practiced by a political organization.'"

"This is what the republican party was up to the time it was defeated, four years ago. It is the same party still, and there is much work for it to do in the next four years, and much is expected of it. The democratic administration did nothing. Reforms slumbered. The progressive spirit was dead."

"In the first place the republican administration must reform the civil service. That is necessary. Every partisan democrat must be turned out of office. No reform can be carried out as long as effectively partisan democrats occupy high places. A partisan democrat is to the civil service what cancer is to the body. Remove the cancer completely, and the body will be healthy; get rid of partisan democrats (officeholders, and the civil service will be greatly improved."

"In the second place the territory of Dakota must be cut in two, and two states made of it at once. It is a bold robbery and a national crime to keep the territory shut in the cold. Nothing but political villainy has kept Dakota out of the sisterhood of states. Now let a republican administration and a republican people go to work without delay, and right the great wrong."

"In the third place the republican administration should pass the senate tariff bill, or something like it. Reduce the duty on sugar. If there are any irregularities in the present tariff laws, take them away, and throw a little state-sanity into the business of reforming the tariff, but do not destroy or in any way damage the protective feature of the present law."

"In the fourth place the republican administration needs to keep clear of river and better wharves like that of 1882 and like that of 1888. Don't burden the record of the party with such extravagance. Make the record of the party clear, and it will always have the confidence of the people. The way to make a party strong is to make it clean out, progressive, economical, but not parsimonious, decent in its legislation, and patriotic in its statesmanship."

MESSRS. DICKINSON & VILAS.

In the political campaign which the present week has witnessed in this country there have been recognized the names of statesmen, diplomats and philosophers. No similar catastrophe has ever occurred in the United States wherein the unexpected has so very unexpectedly happened, or wherein the work has been hindered to great a variety of men prominent for attainments, for wisdom, for force and for political skill.

It may be said that the rocky which was the introduction of the conflict was the last annual message of President Cleveland. This message was in itself a revolution. In examining that message closely to a discussion of the subject of alleged tariff reform, and ignoring every other question pertaining to governmental affairs, he disregarded the examples of all the illustrious predecessors, antagonized the history and traditions of the past and by his set argument laid himself a new and superior path of dealing with matters of great political concern. He entirely ignored the question of civil service reform on which he had floated into office; all affairs connected with our intercourse with foreign nations; all considerations regarding polygamy, the treatment of the

Indians and the admission of Dakota, and placed himself on record as assuming that the tariff was not only the paramount but the exclusive question in which the people of the United States had the slightest interest.

The president's zeal, courage and independence were certainly worthy of admiration but he manifested a want of statesmanship and direction, together with a want of appreciation of the general intelligence of the people, which lingered on the border line of stupidity. It was the ardent and unrelenting pursuit of this intangible regality which led to all manner of errors and absurdities.

In order to explain and defend the conduct of the president it was necessary that his cabinet advisers should lift up their voices in his behalf. Among the gentlemen who held those high positions, are the ardent politician Don Dickinson, of Michigan, and the accomplished economist, Mr. W. F. Vilas, of our own state. Both of these eminent individuals appeared on the hustings to enumerate and magnify the excellencies of President Cleveland. Mr. Dickinson, with that sympathy to the southern aristocracy which has always been characteristic of northern democrats, indulged in the most ribald and vile attacks on New England; and when the entire fallacy and baselessness of these attacks were made plain by Mr. Vilas, he made another pilgrimage to Detroit to renew his charges in a more intense and unexhaustable form than before. Mr. Dickinson's obsequiousness to the south and his evident hatred of the eastern states brought forth their legitimate results in increasing the republican majority in Michigan from three to twenty thousand.

And Mr. Vilas' method of dealing with the great questions of the day brought forth a result equally satisfactory to his political enemies. His speech in Milwaukee was one of the most studied and lengthy orations of the whole campaign. With the most extreme deliberation he could not have produced an argument more effectively antagonistic to a multitude of voters who, with judicious treatment, might have given his ticket practical sympathy and support. With all of Mr. Vilas' eloquence and sophistry he could not produce the conviction in the minds of republicans that their party was established for the sole and single purpose of extinguishing slavery, and that when this purpose had been achieved there was no substantial reason for its further existence. This being the case, there was no other alternative in Mr. Vilas' view than for the people to support that selfishness compound of Tweedism, state rights, free trade, Kabbalism, ignorance, blackmail and boresomeliness, known as the democratic party.

The recent election gives solid ground for inferring that republicans did not take kindly to this monstrous proposition. It was a proposition which insulted the intelligence of his hearers. That the republican party has abundant reason for continuance, is evidently the conviction of a large majority of the fellow citizens of Mr. Vilas' own state, county and city. Few republican victories in any part of the country during recent years have been more pronounced and suggestive than those which have been gained in sections where Mr. Vilas is supposed to be exceptionally popular.

But the laudation and admiration which Messrs. Dickinson and Vilas lavished in unmeasured quantities on the chief magistrates were unnecessary to the general public. Raleigh, Bacon or Boswell never showed more devotion or sympathy to their respective masters. Praises, panegyrics and eulogies in public and private have been constantly rolling off the tongues of these cabinet officials; and hero-worship has in this case reached its highest development. The ordinary conception of the character, accomplishments and appearance does not warrant such a cringing attachment; and the thoughtful persons led to repeat that old inquiry—"Where monkeys are gods, what must the priests be?" When such a common person as Mr. Cleveland is relied on as a throne and incense burned upon the altar before him by his disciples, what must be the nature and aspirations of those devotees?

There are many gratifying results in the recent elections but none of them more so than the contempt which the people have announced for the sophistry, demagogism and eunuchism of Messrs. Dickinson and Vilas.

The more the causes leading to the defeat of Grover Cleveland are examined the more clearly does it appear that he was rejected by the voters and not by the better elements of society. A New England poet more than a generation ago addressed these lines to a defeated statesman:

"Let us see about that. The scum of New York city—where the lowest dregs drive—went almost solid for Cleveland. In the districts in the city that are black as the worst districts in south in the slavery days, gave Cleveland big majorities."

The two leading candidates are elected. The more temperate man, the more virtuous man, the better citizen—in the entire, the better neighbor to-day has been placed in the presidential chair. This is honest talk and non-partisan. Isn't it about time for the prohibitionists to consider the error of their ways and stop hugging the democratic party? There can't be much fun in it, and certainly there is no profit.

The estimated plurality by congressional districts in Wisconsin is as follows:

| District     | Rep.   | Dem.   |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 1st district | 4,800  | 4,800  |
| 2d district  | 5,500  | 2,000  |
| 3d district  | 1,000  | 1,000  |
| 4th district | 8,000  | 8,000  |
| 5th district | 4,000  | 4,000  |
| 6th district | 3,000  | 3,000  |
| 7th district | 3,500  | 3,500  |
| Totals       | 33,800 | 33,800 |

This is the way the Madison Democrat and Chairman Usher carried the state. It was a good way. Try it again.

Deep in the valley of humiliation and far back in the cave of gloom, are the emerald papers. Their lamentations are more touching than those of Jeremiah. The New York Post, dear old grumpy, refuses to be comforted, and does one of its lamentations as follows: "The democratic campaign should have been run without money and without price. Only four years in the land of promise and back again in the wilderness of Moses."

Civil service reform which has been clothed in rage during the past four years, will now have a chance to dress up, appear respectable, and be solemnly declared the administration of President Harrison. There will be no sham reforms when Harrison gets to housekeeping in the executive mansion.

The offensive partisans must go, every one of them. Civil service is the order of the day, and from now till 1892, public office will be a public trust, and so democratic partisans must not encumber the offices. There can be no reform where there are partisan democrats.

As between Belva Lockwood and George William Curtis, the first mentioned is the best man of the two. Belva can ascertain the dimensions of her influence, but George William is puzzled about his.

The whisky trust, the sugar trust, the coal trust and a dozen other democratic trusts, will severely mourn the death of their nearest relative—the democratic administration.

The magwumps of New York will have some spare time between this date and the fourth of next March in which to take a measurement of their influence.

So far as heard from the next congress will stand 174 republicans and 151 democrats. The north and loyalty are now squarely in the saddle.

It is a poor party that will allow itself to be kicked out the first round. But the democrats did it.

MANY HAVE BEEN LOST.

A Terrible Snow-Storm Along the Lower St. Lawrence Causes Much Anxiety—Numerous Grains Were Out in the Blinding Gale and It Is Feared Many Persons Perished.

Quebec, Can., Nov. 20.—A snow-storm and gale which in severity has seen few equals even in winter here set in late yesterday afternoon and continued until noon Friday. It extended over the whole of Quebec and the maritime provinces and patches from Lower Quebec say that two and a half feet of snow has fallen all along the lower St. Lawrence, and that serious fears are entertained that there has been a large loss of life among the fishermen on both shores of the gulf.

At L'Islet, forty-three miles below Quebec, the snow-storm was reported so thick that the light-house as the point of danger and the signal was not seen, and the fog signals could not be heard. A gale of wind was blowing all night and continued Friday morning, the waves washing clear over the island and endangering the structure. At River du Loup and further point it is said that a fleet of vessels are anchored there, among them the Liverpool steamer, Sardinian. At Matane a lumber-laden schooner was ashore and her crew were in the rigging all night. They were rescued badly frost-bitten. One of them can not now survive. Six weeks ago a Norwegian steamer went ashore in the same spot and all her crew were lost except the captain and steward. At Cape Magdalen the Beaver line steamer Lake Ontario, for Liverpool, was reported as passing with two of her boats gone. It was known heavily and was on the ice completely buried the steamer. The steamer Polma, attempting to run up the north of the Saginaw, was compelled to put into Trinity bay, where she dragged her anchor and went ashore on the rocks. The captain is reported drowned. It is known that a large number of fishing boats were below Anticosti Tuesday, but none of them have been heard since. It is impossible that they all can have perished. The storm was the most furious known on the gulf for many years. The steamer Montreal left here for Montreal Thursday night with two passengers on board. She has not been heard of since, although the passage usually takes eleven hours. From Rimouski, the last gulf station of the international railway, there comes a story that a fishing vessel with three men aboard had been lost. No names or particulars are given. Telegraph wires are down and trains are delayed by the snow, and communication with the gulf signal station is practically impossible. The Government light-house tender Napoleon was sent out Thursday afternoon to patrol the coast and search for wrecked or derelict vessels. It is feared that there will be a fearful toll of life and loss of life among the gulf fishermen.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Adjutant-General Drum's Report Speaks Highly of the State Militia, Which Now Represents an Available Force of Nearly 107,000 Men.

Washington, Nov. 10.—In his annual report, Adjutant-General Drum makes a statement of the details made of regular army officers to inspect State militia companies and the reports of these inspecting officers. Upon this subject he says:

"There are evidences of marked interest and steadily increasing appreciation of the value of a well-regulated militia as a main reliance for the defense of the country. The militia is a more or less organized and uniformed active militia of the several States, which, in 1885, numbered 107,000 men. In the following year, and July 1, 1886, represented an available force of 107,000 men."

The Wisconsin Prohibitionists, who did all to avoid a defeat General Harrison, has this to say after election:

WILL TAKE A REST.

The President-Elect May Make a Visit to the East.

TARIFF POLICY OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

President Cleveland Said to Favor a Compromise with the Republicans—The New House—Last Election Returns.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 10.—General Harrison is again called upon to meet delegations, two of them having already come to see him. Besides these he has quite a number of visitors, but not so many as followed his nomination. Congratulatory telegrams, however, continue to come to him from all parts of the country, the number now running well along into the thousands.

Among the notable telegrams received today are those from the Seligman, Son & Co., New York, and from the sons of ex-President Garfield, John A. Logan, Jr., Andrew Carnegie, George M. Pullman, David Swing, ex-Secretary of State Fish, and others from Pomona, Cal., signed "Committee." The latter conveyed congratulations from "the home of McKinley."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 10.—General Harrison will probably not leave Indianapolis for a vacation under three weeks, although he feels the necessity of an immediate resting spell. He said yesterday that so far he had been free from the importunities of office-seekers and that he hoped he might continue to be for weeks to come, as he had not given the subject of official spoils the slightest thought. The General reads with interest and amusement the columns of states which are being made up now. It is probable that when General Harrison goes away it will be to New York. He has a great deal of business to attend to in the city, and has indicated that he would attend to it in person. He will not go East purely on business, however. There have been intimations that the people of New York would like an opportunity to meet him and extend congratulations.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Among the Republican residents of the District the arrangements for the next inauguration are already being discussed. It has been the custom to organize a committee of citizens, which appoints sub-committees to take charge of the various details, such as decoration of the city, the inaugural parade, the ball, fireworks, the care of visitors, etc. To meet the expenses of the entire demonstration the contributions of citizens and the sale of ball tickets have been the principal source of revenue. The amount usually collected and disbursed for inauguration expenses by the Citizens Committee is between \$30,000 and \$40,000. No public building being available it was necessary to erect a temporary building for the inauguration ball. It would cost about \$30,000.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The future policy of the Republic, now that they have secured control of all branches of the National Government, is the all-absorbing question here. It is assumed that the Republicans will have a tariff bill in pursuance of pledges made during the campaign. It is said that General Harrison sympathized with Senator Allison in his efforts to secure some action on the tariff question and will advise the Democrats of the House to make concessions to the Senate in order to secure the passage of a bill. Senator Sherman and the late John D. Edwards, of Illinois, have been commended the pending bill as the best tariff legislation ever proposed, and if they are sincere in this opinion they can not be justified in opposing or delaying its passage. There is, however, an irreconcilable element in the party, headed by Judge Kelley and Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, who will oppose any legislation whatever, and they may defeat the purpose of the Senators who are acting under Allison's leadership.

Another measure which will certainly be passed is that which provides for the funding of the Pacific railroad indebtedness, and the bill authorizing National banks to issue circulating notes to the par of the bonds deposited in the Treasury to secure their circulation.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—There is already speculation as to who will be the Speaker of the new House of Representatives. Among those mentioned in connection with the place are Reed, of Maine; McKinley and Davenport, of Ohio; Burrows, of Michigan; and Cannon, of Illinois. Mr. Kelley will again claim the Ways and Means chairmanship; Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, Appropriations; Mr. Dingley, of Maine, Banking and Currency; Ezra B. Taylor, of Ohio, Judiciary; Mr. Payson, of Illinois, Public Works; Mr. Vandover, of California, Coinage, Weights and Measures; Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, Committee on Commerce; Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, Rivers and Harbors; Mr. Farnsworth, of Kansas, Agriculture; Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, Foreign Affairs; Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, Naval Affairs; Mr. Bligham, of Pennsylvania, Post-offices and Railroads; Post Roads; Perkins, of Kansas, Indian Affairs; Mr. Milliken, of Maine, Public Buildings and Grounds; Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, Labor Committee; Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, Invalid Pensions; Mr. Steele, of Indiana, Military Affairs.

The latest returns from the Congressional districts reduce the apparent majority of the Republicans in the lower House of the Fifty-first Congress. Morrow (Dem.) has been returned from the Fourth California district, and the old figures in the Eighteenth Illinois elects Forman (Dem.) over John Baker (Rep.) by a very small plurality. Changes are made in the Nevada Central delegation and a number of districts remain close enough to be ranked as doubtful. Conceding all the doubtful districts to the Republicans, the apparent majority of the Republicans in the lower House is but 1. In the Senate the Democrats will number 55 and the Republicans 37, and the same likely. The Virginia legislature has been carried by the Republicans, in which case a Republican successor to Kenna will be chosen, and the Senate will stand—Republicans, 46; Democrats, 38.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRATULATIONS.

RENSSELAIRE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President elect, is receiving a flood of congratulatory cables and telegrams. Among the senders are Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, James G. Blaine, Matt S. Quay, R. G. [Concluded on 2d page.]

TAKE IT IN TIME.

"For want of a nail, a shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, a horse was lost; for want of a horse, a rider was lost. Never neglect small things. The first signs of pneumonia and consumption can positively be checked by Dr. Acker's Emphysema Remedy for consumption, Pneumonia & Emphysema, druggists."

FOR SALE.

Heavy draft team. Inquire of John Althaus, Gazette office.

OUR IRRESISTIBLE BARGAINS!

In Fall and Winter WOOLENS!

are drawing now even during the Election Excitement.

Call and see for yourself. Largest line of Woollens and Gents' Furnishings

IN SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.

J. L. FORD.

MILWAUKEE CLOTHING COMPANY!

Give the New Firm a Chance Without PREFERENCES.

By long experience in the clothing business, M. RUKEYSER, of the Milwaukee Clothing Company, has enabled himself to place on the Janesville Market a superior class of clothing for less money than any dealers in this section. The goods we keep are of a class that is always desired by the wise purchaser, and our

Prices Defy Competition

in this or any other place, and the company, although but a short time in your city, is doing a magnificent business, for which we feel grateful to the public of Janesville and surrounding people. Our prices at present are lower than ever on all grades of

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

And we are bound to build up a large business at LOW PRICES that astonish. You are cordially invited to call on us and examine our

FINE TAILOR MADE CLOTHING

Which we Retail at Wholesale Prices.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures and Strictly One Price.

Money cheerfully refunded, if goods do not suit.

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That we have the finest line of Cook--Stoves!

Heating Stoves And Ranges.

We Can Save You Money

And give you good goods. Our stock Builders' Hardware, Cutlery and

TINWARE

Is well assorted and prices all right.

TIN SHOP in Connection with Store.

All kinds of Tin and Sheet from Work Setting up stoves, etc., done by master workmen. Don't forget

LOWELL'S!

Cash Hardware Store, 14 River St.

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At the Insurance and Real Estate offices next door to the Bank County National Bank

Leading Insurance Companies!

OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

They can truthfully be said to be

TIME - TRIED - AND - FIRE - TESTED,

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Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The best institution of the kind in the world, and the old Travelers Accident Insurance Co., THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Thanks for past favors, and solicit for a continuance of the same, I am,

Very Respectfully,

SILAS HAYNER, Agent.

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IN CLOAKS!

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The line of competing houses amount to naught when compared to our superb display. It rivals in its entirety the stock of many Chicago concerns of considerable note. We are the only firm in the city buying our

PUSH GARMENTS!

From a STAIGHT HOUSE—Marshall

Field & Co., who are the largest cloak manufacturers in the world, and who have sold us all our pushes for the past five years. That

THEY ARE RELIABLE

is evidenced in the fact that every year since we have made a specialty of them

OUR SALES HAVE BEEN DOUBLED.

We can recommend our plush garments with the assurance that they are thoroughly reliable. Our prices are always the lowest.

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WE LEAD IN FINE MILLINERY.

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At the present price of

WHEAT, BARLEY & COUNTRY PRODUCE

Is there any good reason why you shouldn't

WEAR GOOD CLOTHES!

And especially when you can buy a good suit at a moderate price. We don't expect to sell all the clothing that is sold in Rock county, but we do expect that every man who buys clothing, will look the market over before buying and what we ask you to do

FOR YOUR OWN INTEREST!

Is to call and see us.

We have Boys' Suits for 2, 3, 4, 5

6 and \$7.

Boys' Overcoats for 2.50, 4.50, 5, 6,

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Men's Suits from 5 to \$30, in great variety.

Men's Overcoats from 4 to \$35. 50 styles or more.

See our 50c and 75c Underwear.

At these prices at least 33 per cent. less than value.

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Is complete and we don't hesitate to say that we have the largest and

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T. J. ZIEGLER, Smith's Block.











13 PER CENT INVESTMENT.—\$1200  
buys a double house and corner lot,  
good repair; renting for \$14 per month.  
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Call at Zeigler's and see the finest li  
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What more can anyone ask than  
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POLOAK is all right. The large New York  
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year, furnish us this year (and so on in this city.) We therefore know that our cloaks give SATISFACTION, as we have had no complaints from ANY of the men to whom we sold a plush garment this year.

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One only large Jewett Refrigerator left at Wheelock's to close out at 50c.

The best \$2.00 kid shoes on earth.  
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of Archie Reid's.  
The book, Robert Elsmere, by  
Humphrey Ward, that has attracted  
much attention in Chicago, and is  
all over the country, is for sale at  
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For the best grade of plush and  
newmarkets, go to Bert, Bai-  
Co's.  
Coal.—I never was known to stop  
one to lead me in prices on coal or  
Call at my office and get prices on  
or wood or anything I handle.  
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The nicest line of albums in the  
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The greatest bargains of the season  
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These silks are cheap at \$1.00  
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